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to scientific exploration is interestingly treated, and here and there are scattered incisive comments on the differences between the English and the French as colonizers, and the reasons, both of physical geography and of government policy which brought it about that at the close of the seventeenth century Canada was still a charge to the French crown. Not less interesting is the tracing of the dealings of the French with the Indians, and especially with the Iroquois from the time when Champlain first aroused their enmity.

In "Cartier to Frontenac" with its hundred maps may be traced more satisfactorily than in any other volume the opening up of a great continent to European knowledge. The book does not purport to be a history of the period, nor should it be criticised as such. Yet the reader will feel that the wealth of "historical relations" might have been placed before him with much more interest and impressiveness without in the least impairing the value of the book as a scientific record of geographical discovery.

GEORGE H. HAYNES.

SOME WORKS ON ECONOMIC AND COMMERCIAL GEOGRAPHY.

Economic study is entering an ever-widening field. Not only are new problems in economic theory being discussed, and old theories being given new meanings, but practical economic questions are constantly arising whose intelligent consideration compels the economist to know at least something of chemistry, geology, physical and commercial geography. The data of economics are partly to be drawn from psychology, from the study of man's subjective nature, and partly to be obtained from the sciences which investigate man's external physical environment, the theatre in which man puts forth his activities to secure the things which satisfy human wants.

Such a work as Tarr's "Economic Geology of the United States" is indispensable to the economist.* It enables the person who possesses an elementary knowledge of geology to obtain an adequate knowledge of the mineral resources of the United States. One-fifth of the book is devoted to giving an outline of that part of geology with which the work as a whole is concerned. The "rock and vein-forming minerals" are named and characterized; the "rocks of the earth's crust" are briefly discussed; after which the "physical geography and geology of the United States" and the "origin of ore deposits" are

* *Economic Geology of the United States, with Briefer Mention of Foreign Mineral Products.* By RALPH S. TARR, B. S., F. G. S. A., assistant professor of Geology at Cornell University. Pp. xx, 509. Price, \$4.00. London and New York: Macmillan & Co., 1894.

described. Such is the content of Part I. Part II takes up the several metals, iron, gold, platinum, silver, etc., and treats them in a sufficiently non-technical way. The author has kept to the economist's rather than the geologist's point of view. Thus in the case of iron, for instance, Professor Tarr has described the several kinds of ore, told of their mode of occurrence, and given an account of the uses, distribution and production of iron. In Part III the non-metallic mineral products are similarly treated. The appendix is devoted to a full discussion of the literature of economic geology. Teachers of economic and industrial history or of practical economics will find the book of much assistance.

While Professor Tarr's book was going through the press Professor Kemp's valuable work on "The Ore Deposits of the United States" * appeared. This book covers a narrower field than does Professor Tarr's volume, and presents the subject-matter in a more detailed and technical way. Professor Kemp writes essentially to students of geology and mineralogy. He is primarily concerned with the questions of the origin and formation of metals. Every metal considered is fully analyzed. Part I occupies seventy-five pages of the volume, with an introduction treating of the general geology of ore deposits. The remainder of the book is devoted to a discussion of the deposits of the various ores. The strongest feature of the book is its very complete bibliography. Each chapter is preceded by a list of books, and authorities are constantly referred to in foot-notes.

Non-technical readers will not especially concern themselves with the merits of Professor Kemp's classification of ore deposits. His classification differs from Professor Tarr's. The student of economic affairs will rather consult the book to obtain information concerning the mineral resources of the United States.

Both Professor Tarr and Professor Kemp acknowledge a debt of gratitude to the United States Geological Survey. The annual volume on "Mineral Resources of the United States," † edited by David T. Day, Chief of Division of Mining Statistics and Technology, affords the student of economic geography a rich mine of information. This and the nine annual reports that have preceded it contain a wealth of historical, descriptive and statistical material furnished to the government by such authorities as J. M. Swank, R. E. Preston, Joseph D. Weeks, etc. These volumes are sold by the Geological Survey at

* *Ore Deposits of the United States*. By JAMES F. KEMP, A. B., M. E., Professor of Geology in the School of Mines, Columbia College. Revised and enlarged. Pp. xviii, 343. Price, \$4.00. New York: The Scientific Publishing Company, 1894.

† *Mineral Resources of the United States, Calendar Year, 1893*. By DAVID T. DAY. Pp. 810. Government Printing Office, Washington, 1894.

the nominal price of fifty cents each, and ought to have a place in the library of every economist.

The increased attention which educational institutions, especially those of Europe, have of late years been giving to the study of commercial geography has led to the publication of several text-books on that subject. English, French and German authors have each brought out works of more or less value. In America only one work has appeared, "A Commercial Geography," by John N. Tilden, and this unfortunately is too elementary for use above the high school. Among the recent works is the "*Manuel de géographie commerciale*," by Victor Deville.* The book commences with a very brief and elementary discussion of certain facts of physical geography, this being followed by short chapters on commercial routes and navigation companies. These chapters comprise only fifty-four pages of the book. Then follows the study of the commercial geography of the several countries in turn, beginning with France. Although the book is recommended by the *Société de géographie commerciale de Paris*, it falls far short of being an ideal text-book. The work has but few maps, and those given are extremely poor; but what is a more vital matter, the discussion in this, as well as in other commercial geographies, is often little more than a running discussion of commercial and industrial statistics. The ample use of statistical material in the composition of a text-book on commercial geography is proper, but the treatment should have another purpose than the explanation of statistics. Commercial geography should be treated as a study in economics; its text-book should be written by one who knows botany, geology, physical geography and the science of statistics, but nevertheless by one who is also an economist. The author's point of view should always be the economist's; the relationship of his treatise to the general science of economics should always be in mind. Such a book has not yet appeared.

There are, however, many books appearing which the student of commercial geography will find instructive for collateral reading. Such a work is "The Resources of Mexico," by Hubert H. Bancroft,† in which is given an excellent detailed statement of the economic conditions of Mexico. The author declares the President of Mexico to have taken much interest in the book, and to have rendered much

* *Manuel de géographie commerciale, Étude économique des différentes parties du monde et particulièrement de la France.* Par VICTOR DEVILLE, Professor Agrégé au Lycée Michelet. Tome i, Pp. 418; Tome ii, Pp. 499. Price, 7 fr. Bibliothèque d'Enseignement commerciale dirigée par M. Georges Paulet. Paris: Berger-Levrault & Cie., 1893.

† *Resources and Development of Mexico.* By HUBERT HOWE BANCROFT. Pp. xii, 325. Price, \$4.50. San Francisco: The Bancroft Company, 1894.

assistance in collection of the materials for the work. This has enabled the author to present a complete picture, and it perhaps goes far to explain the roseate hues with which the picture is colored. Like others of Mr. Bancroft's books, it is a product of the co-operative effort of secretaries and assistants. The investigations were directed in this case by Mr. George H. Morrison. The book is not to be criticised unfavorably, however, but is to be recommended to the reader desirous of knowing more of the social life and industrial and commercial conditions of our neighbor republic. The book is well illustrated and contains three good maps.

A more detailed study of a portion of a country is to be found in "The Mountains of California," by John Muir,* a descriptive work enriched by much botanical and geological material. The book will appeal most strongly to the naturalist, but may also be profitably read by anyone seeking an intimate acquaintance with the physiography of California, in order thereby thoroughly to understand the natural resources of the State.

Among the especially instructive descriptive books is the well-known work on "Holland," by the Italian author, De Amicis,† a new translation of which has recently appeared. The charm of De Amicis' style and the excellence of his descriptions are known to many tourists, but his volumes are more than books of travel for travelers; they are written by one who observes the commercial and industrial life of the people whom he visits, as well as takes account of their art, architecture and social customs. De Amicis has in lesser degree the virtues of Arthur Young and Frederick Law Olmstead. In the work on "Holland" the general economic conditions of the country are quite fully stated. I know of no other book giving one such a vivid picture of Holland. The opening sketch of the country as a whole and the subsequent chapter on Friesland seem especially good, but the entire work will well repay reading. This edition, artistically bound and illustrated, is an example of the excellence at present obtainable in the bookmaking art.

EMORY R. JOHNSON

NOTES.

THE CLASS of small independent producers—called by the Germans *Handwerker*—has received attention from the historian and economist chiefly as the victims of capitalism, as a class whose field of

* *The Mountains of California*. By JOHN MUIR. Pp. xiii, 381. Price, \$1.50. New York: The Century Company, 1894.

† *Holland*. By EDMONDO DE AMICIS. Translated from the thirteenth edition of the Italian by Helen Zimmern. Two vols. Pp. 273 and 275. Price, \$5.00. Philadelphia: Porter & Coates, 1894.